

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING INDEPENDENT DOUBLE CHECK FOR HIGH ALERT MEDICATIONS AMONG NURSES

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ABSTRACT

Medication Administration is an vital component of quality of care. It's important to know about the safety of the patient, including the nurse's role in the administration of medications to improve the quality of health care in future roles and prevent errors in the hospitals. This study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses. A pre experimental one group pretest and posttest research design is adopted with 30 nurses. Self-administered questionnaire was used to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on independent double check for high alert medications. The results reveal that the comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge, the pretest mean score was 14 with a standard deviation of 13.44 and the posttest mean score was 23 with the standard deviation of 10.51 projected 't' value has 14.51 which shows the highly significance at the level of $p < 0.001$.

KEYWORDS: *Independent Double Check, High Alert Medications & Nurses*

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INTRODUCTION

The actual process of double checking was inconsistent in terms of calculation, preparation, and administration of the drug. In the medication rooms due to overcrowd or interruptions during preparation of drugs and the workload of the nursing staff the medication errors can occur. The novice and experienced nurses posed a challenge to each other from both views in regards to misplaced confidence and lack of acceptance. The nurse has to know the importance of independent double checking of high alert medications. A major source of morbidity and mortality from medical mistakes are due to medication errors prior to administration to the patient. The goal of a culture of safety is to "minimize risk of harm to patients and providers through both system effectiveness and individual performance" (Sherwood & Barnsteiner, 2012). Nurses have an important role in improving the quality and safety of care.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The process of two nurses independently reviewing the medication before consulting each other is an important component of IDCs. This enables every nurse has to verify and check the information independently without any deviations from one another. There were 4,40,000 people die every year from preventable errors in hospitals. A patient has a chance of 1 in 4 of experiencing injury, harm or death when admitted to a hospital. The nurse who is knowledgeable about the safe administration of medications can prevent further complications and

saves the life of the patients. In the future, the information from this study help the nurses to improve their clinical practice to promote strategies to create a policy or guideline that clearly defines the process of safe administration of medications. Thus the investigators aimed to study the level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses working in a selected Hospital at Chennai.”

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses
- To assess the post- level of knowledge regarding independent double for high alert medications among Nurses.
- To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses.
- To associate the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A pre experimental one group pre test and post test research design was adopted to study the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses. This study was conducted in a selected hospital in Chennai. The study was conducted with 30 nurses and the nurses were selected by simple random sampling technique. The researcher has used Self-administered questionnaires and developed structured teaching programme to enhance the knowledge regarding independent double check among for high alert medications among Nurses. Self-administered questionnaire consists of 30 multiple choice questions regarding preparation and principles of medication preparation, standard precautions of medication administration, high alert medications and the role of a nurse in the administration of medications. Each correct answer carries 1 mark. The total score is 30. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The first objective of the study is to assess the pre- test level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses.

In this study, with respect to pre - test level of knowledge regarding independent double check among nurses. In that 20 (66.7%) had inadequate knowledge, 10 (33.3%) had moderate knowledge and 0 (0%) has adequate knowledge.

The second objective of the study is to assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses.

With respect to post test level of knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses 21 (70.0%) had adequate knowledge, 9 (30.0%) had moderate knowledge, 0 (0%) has inadequate knowledge

The third objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses

Table 1: Comparison of Mean and Standard Deviation between Pretest and Posttest Level of Knowledge Regarding Independent Double Check for High Alert Medications among Nurses

S. No	Knowledge Scores	Mean	SD	't' Value
1.	Pre test	14	13.44	14.51***
2.	Post test	23	10.51	

***p<0.001

Table 1 shows the comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge, the pretest mean score was 14 with a standard deviation of 13.44 and the posttest mean score was 23 with the standard deviation of 10.51 projected 't' value has 14.51 which shows the highly significance at the level of $p<0.001$. The analysis revealed that there was an increase in the post - test level of knowledge, thus indicates the effectiveness of the structured teaching program.

Research hypothesis formulated for this study was there is a significant relationship between structured teaching program and the knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses. The results of the present study revealed that the post-test mean score is greater than pre-test mean score which was statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS

The present study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding independent double check for high alert medications among Nurses. The study finding showed that there was an increase in the level of knowledge after providing structured teaching programme. Based on statistical findings, it is evidenced that provision of such kind of structured teaching programme will help them to acquire knowledge regarding independent double check and also in future to prevent medication errors. Therefore the structured teaching programme was very effective for the nurses.

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